WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the propositions in its larges, will be emotivated strictly or a canh basis, robaces for the collection of sensoriptons for the Union are discussed. No payments about be made to agents after this date, and the sensories of the West State of the College of the Colleg

THE REVENUES-THE TARIFF AND THE PUBLIC

The Union of yesterday contains Mr. Secretary Cobb's exceedingly able review of the financial cor dition and prospects of the federal treasury. It is simple, direct, and conclusive. The present tariff, in his judgment, is too low to enable the government to collect revenues sufficient to carry on its opera tions-at least to execute existing laws. If the Sec. retary is right in this, it is clearly the duty of Con gress to enhance the rates to a revenue standard The question is one of political economy. We are clear that it ought to be approached and considered in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, having regard alone to the necessities of the government and the fairness of the contributions exacted of the neople for its support. It is little to the credit of our egislation that such a question has uniformly been made the foot-ball of party. What is wanted is money to carry on the operations of the Union. This has been provided by levying duties upon imports. The principle that should guide us is very obvious the tax should be laid solely with a purpose to accom plish the ends sought-to obtain money to carry on the government. Of course any law adopted, with this end in view, will largely affect many branches of in dustry. This is a necessary and inevitable effect and, as the demolition of a house, to prevent the spread of the flames, may injure one man and greatly benefit another, so may revenue laws operate advantageously and disastrously upon various person and industry. But conceding that under this government our tariffs are to be a perpetual bone of con tention between rival organizations, the democratic party are still committed to the policy of a strictly revenue system. They are as much prohibited from going below as from rising above this standard. The former involves us in debt; the latter is a perversion of the principles of a sound public policy. Protection is legislation for individual benefit and advantage. We deny that the government has any con stitutional authority to enact such laws. They have power to raise revenues, and it is their duty to provide the means. Nobody contemplated the exextraordinary emergencies in our national career. of the natural advantages of Arizona for settlement, The power conferred upon Congress to levy duties upon imports contemplated its exercise to the full extent not only of carrying on the ordinary operations of the government, but of providing means for the redemption of federal obligations. The democratic party, by a thousand committals, stand pledged to enforce this principle of the general adpinistration

It is seen by the operation of the tariff of 1857. under which an average tax of about nineteen per cent. is collected upon dutiable goods imported. that under no possible range of the foreign trade can the government collect means sufficient to execute existing laws. That law, then, is not a revenue law : it is a debt law-an act providing for the increase of the public obligations—an act calling upon capitalists to maintain and support the government Granting an aggregate annual importation of three hundred millions of dollars of foreign goods, and that five sixths of these are dutiable, the revenue collected would fall to the insufficient sum of forty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars. We make these figures with a view only of illustrating the proposition, that the tariff of 1857 is not a revenue measure. It is a dangerous law, entailing public debt, and fomenting a reactionary spirit which may lead to the opposite extreme of protection and piethoric revenues. Every feature of the financial world betokens an abundance of money and the largest operations of business. The act of fifty-seven cuts off the government, by the low standard of duties immakes no provision for those periodical revulsions that of the pistol and the bowle-knife, which are constitutional in our system of industry.

While it is the clear duty of Congress to adjust a revenue system on principles of equality and fairness, with a single purpose to obtain means to carry on an economical administration of the government, it is also the duty of that body to avoid all legislation based upon the mere vicissitudes of business. Legislation on the basis of the present depression of industry, or on the idea of future expansion beyond ordinary limits, would be equally unjustifiable and injurious. Our history is full of the evil examples of this policy, The tariff of 1828 was one of those tenth-billows that deranged nearly all depart ments of labor. It concentrated profits in the hands of large operators. Mr. Clay denounced it, and declared that no man could stand up and justify it The legislation of 1833, providing for the gradual reduction of duties, though right in principle, was wrong in the application of the remedy. The reduction went on under it far below the revenue standard and produced, as its legitimate offspring, the monster protective scheme of 1842. This system brought up again the exacting class-interests which produced the act of 1828, and was followed by the substitution of Mr. Walker's revenue law of 1846. A general revival of business and expansion of trade succeeded this enectment, bringing incomes far exceeding the estimates, and enabling the treasury to extinguish the national deut contracted to carry on the war with Mexico. The expansion culminated in 1857, under aggregate importations of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars of foreign goods, when the duties were again reduced to about an average of 19 per cent, on the dutiable goods im ported. Then came another revulsion, diminished revenues, a rapid increase of the public debt which it is proposed still to increase, instead of adjusting the revenues to the standard of the public wants. The system of 1857 is a discrimination against revenue. It is what is called a manufacturer's tariff. The duties were reduced, but on principles looking to peculiar interests, and is therefore a protective tariff. the two cities will be reduced to \$39. This is cheap we see no reason why that system should exact sugget, and nobedy ought to complain. sapport especially as it is below the strictly revenue standard. We want and must have money.

There are two ways of obtaining it—one by loan and the number of hands 132,000.

the other by levying duties upon foreign in For all ordinary purposes, we belie) it is the dictate of sound policy and constitutional duty to resort to the latter. We are not afraid of a public debt. A great deal has been said of late by the New York press about the embarrassments of the federal treasury and in depreciation of the public securities. Nothing could be more abourd. The obligations of the government do not much exceed \$60,000,000. At the close of the war of 1812 they amounted to \$120,000,000; and if we take into consideration the lifference in the value of money at that period and the present, and the increase of population and reources since, a public debt of one thousand millions of dollars now would not be a greater burden upon the people than the \$120,000,000 forty-five years the people than the \$120,000,000 forty-five years ago. We have latterly anticipated the payment of our obligations at high rates of premium; and we see no reason to suppose a different rule will prevail in the future. In this way our federal loans have cost us heavy interest, and they will continue to entail like charges upon the treasury, should the have cost us heavy interest, and they will continue olicy of enlarging the amount be adopted.

When England contracted her great public debt er population did not much exceed the present pulation of the old Northwest Territory-a counry, which at the commencement of the present cenary, contained only forty-four thousand inhabitants. It is absurd, and more than absurd, then, to talk of the mere burden of the public debt. It is the policy of its enlargement, instead of relying upon ordinary ources of revenue, to which we take exception. That policy is in contravention of the spirit and puroses of the government. It is using a means which as intended should be invoked only on extraordimary occasions. It is the most expensive process of obtaining money. We have run up our premiums for its redemption to twenty per cent. What individual would cut off his ordinary incomes and subist himself and family on any such Utopian scheme financial management?

POPULATION, RESOURCES, AND NECESSI TIES OF ARIZONA

We publish in another column a letter respecting e population of the proposed Territory of Arizona om the Hon. M. A. Otero, delegate from New Mexon Mr. Otero states that in his canyage for Conress two years ago, in the Rio Grande portion of Arizona alone he had full opportunity to ascertain the number of inhabitants, and that there were then not less than seven thousand, with a legal vote of at least sixteen hundred. He further estimates the entire population of Arizona-citizens of the United States-excluding Indians-at ten or eleven thousand. We also publish to-day letters from General Lane of Oregon, Col. Jack Hays of California, and istence of debt except as a necessity, growing out of Mr. John Nagent, giving most decided testimony and its capacity at no distant day of becoming a populous and wealthy State.

> These authorities are entitled to great respect, and their evidence upon the much-disputed points of the population and resources of Arizona seems to be conclusive. Three years ago the late Senator Rusk introduced into the Senate a bill, which was passed, creating in Arizona a judicial district. It failed to become a law only on account of some obctionable features in reference to the land law imdied in the bill. The necessity for legal proection was admitted three years since, and yet it has never been given.

> During the three past years a large and energetic migration has found its way into Arizona. The mineral resources of the Territory-a matter heretofore of scientific record and tradition, have been ufficiently developed to convince the most incredulous that we have here one of the richest silver regions in the known world.

> The United States overland mails, carried at great ost, traverse the whole length of the Territory. Its southern boundary-the States of Sonora and Chibushus-are the continual theatre of civil war and our frontier has been, and will continue to be, unless Congress act in the matter, stained with the blood of American citizens. Notwithstanding all this the government of the United States has manifested no sign of interest in the matter.

It cannot be denied that Arizona has a sufficient population to entitle her to a territorial government: osed, from the benefits of general prosperity. It | vet throughout her whole extent there is neither entails increased obligations upon the treasury. It political nor legal protection, for the only law is

> The committees of the Senate and House have agreed upon a bill to create a territorial government. We cannot doubt its passage before the adjournment of the present Congress. It seems but just that the enterprising pioneers of civilization should receive the encouragement of their government. The case of the people of Arizona is so urgent that the failure to rganize the Territory will practically assert the octrine that our frontier people, the bravest and hardiest race the world ever saw, are not entitled to the rights of citizens, or the protection of the laws of their country.

CORRECTION

In the seventh line from the bottom of the column the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, pubished in the Union of yesterday, the word "lands' is used instead of bonds. It should have read 'than go into the market and purchase government

RIGH CARGO.—A steamboat arrived a few days ago at our wharf, from the Red river, with a large party of gen-denses and ladies from the northwestern parishes, who are visiting our city for pleasure and annesement. Among them are eight widows, whose aggregate wealth amounted to five millions of dollars. One of the said ladies is the owner of six hundred slaves, and the others a crop of three thousand bales of cotton. of cotton.
[New Orleans Delta.

The Sons of Matta at St. Louis are to give a grand ball n the 24th inst.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansaa gold min consigne to be received. A rich quartz vein had been discovered at Balston's Fork, twelve miles from Aurana,

and abot gold abounds in several localities. The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Editorial Association will be held at Trenton, on Thursday next, the 10th instant, when an address well to read by the president, and other interesting exercises will take place. During 1858 there were 188 marriage licenses issued

from the Clerk of the Richmond (Va.) Hustings Court, with a few additional clopements that no wordly clerk takes a note of . It is also said, that during the same year, there were 5.881 children born in this city.

Arrangements have been made for a quick passage from New Orleans to New York, and through tickets between

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

the proposed quarantine removal to Sandy Hook their legislators passed all sorts of resolutions yeste Gov quarantine on Staten Island, and the erection of near the harbor of New York, "on any other longing to the United States," points so decidedly andy desert known as "the Hook," that all New

Although I have great faith in the ability and concilia tory manner of Governor Horatio Seymour and his two colleagues—the newly appointed quarantine commission-ers—I do not dare to hope that they will be able to induce New Jersey to change her views on this question. We are at our wit's end here to find out where we can put of a million dollars, and then find that the artificial islet would be of no use for a quarantine site, does not meet with much approval outside the contractors, who would have undertaken the great enterprise. We are in a regular fix. Has the federal government the power to transfer its title to Sandy Hook for the purposes of a quarantine? If it has, we hope most fervently, for our own sake, as well as for that of the New Jersey people, that the transfer will be made at once, despite the instructions to the New Jersey senators and the resolutions adopted by acclamation at Trenton on yesterday evening.

Our neighbors are angry with us because the Cunard Steamship Company talk of moving the depot for their steamer to this side of the river. They consider this a blow maliciously struck at the growing presperity of Jersey City by envious Gothamites. I hear that the municipal authorities of Jersey City have sent on a memorial

authorities of Jersey City have sent on a memorial cipal authorities of Jersey City have sent on a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, praying that high func-tionary to interfere and protect them from this ruinous injury. I would suggest that, in a friendly way, Mr. Cobb should recommend Jersey to give up Sandy Hook for a quarantine, and then he will do his best to keep Messrs. Cunard and their steamers out of the United States.

tates.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, delegate elect to Congress from Hon. Sylvester Mowry, delegate elect to Congress from the Territory of Arizona, delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture on "the geography and resources of Arizona and Sonora" last night in the rooms of the Historical Society. Mr. Mowry, than whom no one is more competent to treat the above subject, came here expressly to deliver this lecture at the request of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Time and space forbid my giving even an outline sketch of Mr. Mowry's remarks in my present letter, but I shall endeavor to do so in my next. The subject is one of so much interest at the present time—the public are so anxious to know more of these regions which will so soon become important portions of our political system—I feel assured that the readers of the Union will be glad to learn the substance of the lecture.

learn the substance of the lecture.

The police at the Fourth Ward station-house in this city were roused from their alumbers (cide wood-cut on last page of Frank Leslie for this week) by the sudden enlast page of Frank Leslie for this week) by the sudden en-trance of an Irishman named Roonan, who, with a hatchet in his hand, and his person smeared with blood, informed them that he had murdered his wife because he doubted her conjugal fidelity. On inquiry and investi-gation, it was found that the facts were precisely as he had stated, and that the poor victim of his jealousy had received inenty-two violent blows of a hatchet on the head! She cannot possibly survive. Her skull is frac-

head! She cannot possibly survive. Her skull is frac-tured in several places.

Wendell Philips, Pillsbury, & Garrison had another "innings" last night, and batted away most vigorously at the church, slavery, the constitution, and some other institutions which stupid old fogies respect. It is some-what gratifying to those who, as the French say do not abound in the sense of these lumities that the New York Anti-slavery Society is composed almost entirely of Musuchusette men.

Lord Napier's having entered the House of Represents Lord Napier's having entered the House of Representa-tives in company with Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and having talked to Senator Hommond, are outrages which the Evening Post cannot pardon. If his lordship were not on the eve of departure from this country, the Post would have to inform Senator Sumner, and the travelling senator would have to inform Lord Malmesbury, and demand the minister's dismissal, and then Lord Malmes-bury would have to probably tell Mr. Sunner to mind his own business. But it was too bad to walk with one slave-owner and talk with another. Oh! fie Lord Napier!

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the following letters in reference to the Territory of Ari-

Perhaps no stronger authorities could be found through out the whole country than those gentlemen who have given their testimony upon the much-disputed point of

the value of the new Territory.

Gen. Lane of Oregon, Col. Jack Hays of Texas, and
Mr. John Nugent, (editor of the San Francisco Herald,) are all experienced in frontier life. They saw Arizona in its worst condition, while it was a deserted and ruined To-day it is in population and wealth Mexican province. a thousand times better off, needing only the protection of a territorial government to make it the most thriving

SYLVESTER MOWRY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1859.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858. Washisoron, March 21, 1858.

Dear Sig: In regard to the resources of Arizona, agricultural and otherwise, I have to say that I travelled over that country in the months of November and December, 1848, by the Rio Mimbres; the old, described ranches of San Bernardina and San Padra to the settlements at Santa Cruz, Tucson, to the Pimo villages; found the climate mild, grazing good, and many rich, beautiful, fertile valleys, capable of producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, and vegetables sufficient to subsist a large population.

In short, I may say that I regard Arizona as an important portion of our country—rich in gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals, and decidely the best grazing country on this continent, capable of subsisting millions of cattle without the aid of man.

Over the route that I travelled there are no serious obstacles to a good wagon road; the country is rolling, but

over the route that I tayelied the country is rolling, but not mountainous, over which you could travel without much difficulty in a buggy at all seasons of the year.

Many streams of pure water are found, though in places good water is searce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

Lieut. Sylvester Mowry, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858. My DEAR SIR: In answer to your note asking my opinion of the resources of Arizona, (Gudsden Purchase,) I take pleasure in saying in writing what I have already I take pleasure in saying in writing what I have already said in conversation—that I have travelled through the Territory from the Rio Grande to Fort Yuma, and that I consider it one of the finest grazing countries I have ever gets. The beautiful valleys of the streams which run into the fills are fertile, and will sustain a very large population. I consider Arizona, especially in view of its great mineral wealth, a most desirable populary for emigrants in search of a new home, and confidently look formed to its becoming at an early day a populous ard to its becoming at an early day a po-

and wealthy State.

Very truly, your friend, JOHN C. HAYS. To Sylvastes Moway, Delegate from Arizona. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29, 1859

Sm: I cheerfully give, in compliance with your po-quest, my views (in brief) regarding the population, soil, climate, capabilities, and advantages of Arizona.

Of its present population I know nothing. My infor-mation on the other points is derived from travel of some two and a half months through the territory, from east to

I have no hesitation in saying that it has very remarka-I have no hesitation in saying that it has very remarka-ble advantages of climate, and more than ordinary capa-litities of soil. Some portions of it are an irreclaimable and utterly valueless case; that the greater part consists of fine pasture land aboutding in the rich grown and other nutritious grasses, and no inconsiderable portion use the very finest soil of teeming productiveness, and of limitless agricultural confidently. It is not a thickly-wooded country; but on most of the streams there is large timber and of different varieties. Many of the val

erial cause why it should not become in time a thriving

That it col

Hos. Sylvester Mowry.

House of Representatives, Jan. 29, 1859. DEAR SIR : In compliance with your request on yester Dran Sin: In compliance with your request on yesterday to furnish you in writing what, in my opinion, was
two years ago the population of that portion south of the
Territory of New Mexico bordering upon the Rio Grande,
and now within the limits of the proposed Territory of
Arizona, and, also, what I believe may now be the population embraced within that region of country, excluding
the western part of that Territory, I take pleasure in
stating to you that the number of people residing in what
is generally known as the Mesilla Valley, on both sides of
the Rio Grande, could not have been less than seven thousand people at that time, when I canvassed that portion
of New Mexico for Congress two years ago. I had a good
opportunity of judging of the amount of population in it opportunity of judging of the amount of population in it at that time. The vote cast there was about one thousand; but I am free to say that that is no criterion by which to estimate or judge of the amount of population living there, because there were no more than one-balf of the voters who were able to vote in consequence of the rainy weather at that time. Many, too, were challenged on the ground that they were foreigners, and did not vote. If the weather had permitted it, and a full vote have been cast, it could not have been less than lifteen or seventeen hundred votes.

I learn further that since that time much immigration has gone into the country, and I have no doubt that there are now at least two thousand voters in the Mesilla Valley, and about eight thousand inhabitants.

As to the population on the western portion of the proposed Territory, I had no opportunity to learn. It is my belief, however, that the population west of the Mesilla Valley cannot be less than two thousand inhabitants making, therefore, the whole population of the Territory about ten or eleven thousand inhabitants. It may be even greater than this, when we take into consideration not only the unsettled condition of the Mexican States bordering on that Territory, the establishment of the overland mail through it, both of which considerations must naturally concluse to the increase of population, but also the discoveries of gold diggings in the Gilariver. These facts, doubtless, have contributed much to the settlement of the country.

the settlement of the country.

Such, sir, is briefly my judgment with regard to the population of the Territory of Arizona. You know that I can have no reason to over-estimate the number of inhabitants there; and what I state is no more than an impartial statement of fact, which you are at liberty to impartial statement of fact, which you are at liberty to make such use of as you may best think.

Truly yours, &c. MIG'L A. OTERO.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OREGON

MESSES. EDITORS: The New York Times of Wednesday last contains a correspondence purporting to have emanated from a contributor at Oregon City, and over the sig nature of "Omega." I have no means of determining whether this correspondence is genuine or not. my residence in Oregon, and whilst editor of a public journal published at Portland, I observed among my States' exchanges numerous publications of this character I well knew never to have been written in Oregon, but manufactured for the exigency on this side of the isthmus, and abounding in the most silly and absurd inventions and misrepresentations. This now under my no-tice, whether manufactured for the occasion, as I am confident it has been, or really genuine, as possibly it may be, contains quite as much of romance and misrepresenta-tion as any "bogus" correspondence could be expected o hold with any pretension to plausibility or any whatever upon the popular credulity. It is very certain that no citizen of Oregon of the slightest character and respectability would fancy a proposition to append his real name to a communication of the character of this

In the very message of the governor of Oregon to which "Omega" refers occurs the following passage: "I am not aware that there has been any change in public ppinion since the emphatic declaration at the polls in favor of a State organization." It is criminally untrue that "party drill" in any manner influenced the people of Oregon in determining for themselves the questissuming a State organization. The issue was raised, sed, and determined without the remotest aid from nere partisan influences. Every public journal published in Oregon advocated the measure, and to my knowledge no prominent or influential member of either party op-"Omega" represents that the legislative assembly, ex-

pecting intelligence of their admission as a State, are neglecting and omitting the usual legislation, and yet he avers that public opinion is not now in favor of Is it not supremely absurd to suppose that an intel-

ligent, prudent, and sagacious people like those of Oregon would, upon the most elaborate investigation, deliberately determine a question of such grave importance as that of assuming the duties and responsibilities of a State government, and then, without any imaginable reason or cause, reverse that decision, and the public sentiment yield its preference to a system of government they cannot but despise? No people have ever yet exampled such an act of consummate folly, and they are to be pitied who deem the people of Oregon ca pable of an act so unworthy an intelligent community.

My means of knowing the public sentiment of the people of Oregon are certainly equal to those of any resid of Oregon City capable of the "Omega" correspondence. I left the shores of Oregon but a fortnight previous to the date of the letter of "Omega;" and if the public sentiment of Oregon in reference to her State organization has undergone any change whatever since the people voted as four to one in favor of a State organization, the change must have occurred within the brief space of a

Omega," of course, must needs figure upon the feverish question of population, and that he liberally and generously estimates at 45,000 inhabitants. Now, it so happens that in 1855, when the last census was taken, and that but imperfectly, the returns showed a population of 43,700 inhabitants. Since then Portland, Oregon City, Dalles, Corvallis, Engene, Salem, and Jacksonville have more than quadrupled their populations, and the varied a corresponding increase of population, and at this hour "Omega's" estimate is only about one half of the sober reality. Colonel Mansfield, Inspector General United States army, now on the Facific coast, writing to a friend in this city by the last inall; says: "I have been inspecting in the department of Oregon, and have just closed my duties there. That country is settling up beautifully. Portland is four times as large as it was in 1854, when I was last here, and the farms in the Willamette valley are magnificent and beautiful," &c.

But why should replication be made to misrepresenta tions so glaring and gross that upon their face they bear the impress of inconsistency and absurdity to an extent beyond either credence or respect? The population of Oregon is substantially sufficient to entitle her to a member of the lower branch of Congress, and there is nor can be no good, substantial reason why she should not be admitted into the Union-and that without any unne commary delay.

Already it is well known that our people upon the Pacific side entertain an impression that here in Congress their interess are a last replected; that a feeling of indiffer-ence to their welfare exists here, and that much of their future prosperity depends upon a change of public sents ment in reference to them on this side. If is neither

to pave the way to a disposition upon the ple of the Pacific to sunder the ties donne the States on this side of the mountains The mines of California and Oregon yield annually an amount of gold more than equal to

myself and neglect, if persisted in, must lead sooner or later to this ses of the federal government, and the importance of that portion of the country in this, as in all that constitutes greatness in a community and a nation, is of world-wide recognition. No portion of the Union contributes so much, in proportion to their population, to the wealth prosperity, and resources of the country; and yet no ption of the Union is the recipient of so little of nation legislation. It is to remedy this, among other evils, that the people of Oregon are now found knocking at the doors of Congress for admission.

E. C. HIBBEN. [COMMUNICATED.] CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SONORA

The scientific commission organized under Capt. Chas. P. Stone, late of the United States army, for the exploration, survey, and measurement of the public domain of the State of Sonora, in the republic of Mexico, has, during the past year, in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of the existing State government, nearly completed the survey and reconnoissance of the entire coast line of the State, with a large portion of the interior. The portion completed includes the grepart of the valuable lands of the rivers (laqui, Mayo, Fuerte Tiburen islands, and all the lands adjacent to river Colorado and Pinecate, or Adair's Bay

The expenses of the survey are paid by a per centage of the public lands of the State ceded by the supreme government to the house of J. B. Jecker & Go.—a mode of defraying the expenses of public surveys which it is believed will be found much more economical than that adopted by the United States government. The right of the republic of Mexico so to cede its public lands under the constitution acknowledged by the present government. the constitution acknowledged by the present govern-ment of the State of Sonora is as unquestionable as would be the right of the United States government to make a similar contract under similar circumstances. To deny this position would be to question the validity of every private title to lands that has originated since Mexican independence; for since that time they have all emanated from the supreme government.

The commission organized in accordance with the pro-

The commission organized in accordance with the provisions of said contract, celebrated between the supreme government of Mexico and the house of J. B. Jecker & Co., commenced its labors in the latter part of the year 1857, shortly after the inhuman mussacre of Crabb and his ill-fated party, at a time when public sentiment was exceedingly hostile to everything American. In spite of this feeling, and notwith-tanding the receipt of well-authenticated information to the effect that Peschiora, refusing to obey positive orders received from the very government he pretends to uphold, had threatened to welcome the commission with the fate so treacherously awarded to Crabb, well-armed parties, under instructions from the chief of commission, landed at different points on the coast, and wherever practicable penetrates into the interior. The system of surveys used resemble into the interior. The system of surveys used resembles that adopted by the U. S. General Land Office, the work that adopted by the U.S. General Land Office, the work being connected by range, township, and section-lines of course a survey thus made cannot be expected to af-ford results equal to those attained under the admirable and extensive system adopted by the U.S. Coast Sur-vey. Nevertheless, one of the most accurate coast sur-veys that have ever been made by actual measurement has been thus effected by the commission for the survey of Scorers.

The headquarters of the commission were establi from the first at Guaymas, where the company's brig Manuel Payne, with two nine-pounders and a well-armed crew, rendered efficient service in preventing threatened violence.

The difficulties to be met and overess The difficulties to be met and overcome were not confined to the often, perilous navigation of the gulf or secof Cortez. It was an American commission, and, owing
to the fillibuster movements of Walker and others, and
to the treatment which Sonorians had received in California, the people were prepared to receive anything Ameriaia, the people were prepared to receive anything American in an unfriendly manner. Moreover, all those accused of being concerned in inviting Crabb to the country endeavored to disseminate the idea that it was a fill-buster movement, and there is reason to believe incited the Indians to hostility; while another hostile element was the fraudulency of many of the land titles.

As far as these open chemics were concerned, the commission—never hoping to gain their friendship—cared only to enforce their respect, and in this have been completely successful. In no instance has any member of the commission, officially or otherwise, received any but the most courteous and respectful treatment, even at

pletely successful. In no instance has any member of the commission, officially or otherwise, received any but the most courteous and respectful treatment, even at times when open hostilities were hourly expected. As regards the feelings of the large majority of the people, such a change has taken place that to be known as a member of Captain Stone's commission is a passport to friendly treatment in any part of the State.

Up to a very late date there was reason to fear from Peschiera and his officials the open violence which he has repeatedly threatened, and even ordered put in execu-tion, and which would doubtless have been attempted but for the opportune arrival of the sloop-of-war St.

tion, and which would doubtless have been attempted but for the opportune arrival of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, and the determined steps so promptly taken by Captain Davis to enforce respect to the American flag and name. Peschiera has now lost all of the popularity which he had gained as an Indian fighter, and most of his power in Sonora, by his late ambitious attempt to subjugate the neighboring State of Sinaloa—the with-denied of his troops having left, his constitute of the constitution. drawal of his troops having left his own State def less and open to the ravages of the Apache Indians.

The people throughout the country—decived, overtax-ed, robbed and oppressed in every way by this one man despotism, and completely at the mercy of the hordes of Apaches, who, unchecked and almost unreasted, range the State from Guaymas to the Galsden line—are now waiting with anxiety the action of the United States gov-ernment as their last and only hope. Those who have obtained their information concerning the political condition of Sonora from the official organ of Peschiera, and place reliance in it, will very naturally discredit the above place reliance in it, will very naturally discredit the above statement; the more so because it is unexpected and unhoped for. The writer of this article bas, however, means of knowing and proving the certainty of what he states; nor is it at all surprising, when it is recollected that the subject of acquisition of Sonora by purchase has been under discussion for two years or more, and that its ultimate Americanization in one way or another is regarded everywhere as a certainty.

Merchants whose business is at a stand-still, landhold and the states are the same and the states.

ers whose ranches are depopulated, stockowners robbe of their stock, and laborers driven from mining, an other kinds of employment, acquainted, as they now are with the practical workings of our government, and the protection it affords to life, property, and liberty of conscience—all unite in desiring American protection. And were it not for the military despotism in the power of which, notwithstanding its weakness, their lives and property are at stake, this feeling would long since have been more publicly arowed.

been more publicly avowed.

Almost daily Mexicans are leaving Sonora for Arisona and California simply to place themselves under the American flag; and, strange as It may seem, before the arrival of the President's message, the question was openly asked me by a Mexican gentleman, "Why does not by asked me by a Mexican gentleman, "Why does not the United States government settle this matter at once by taking the States of Sonora and Chihuahua for repri-sals, with the understanding that when affairs become settled in Mexico they should treat with the successful government for the purchase of said States?" Why do they "wait to throw their influence in favor of a party who in this State are their enemies?" Does it not seem that humanity, and I had almost

Does it not seem that humanity, and I had almost said a moral necessity, demands the immediate occupation of that unfortunate country, either in this manner or in the way recommended by the President? Situated as Sonora now is—politically powerless, the abject prey of Indian aggression on the part of the savares being in our Territary, and for the time at peace with use savares who daily carry off their stock, murdering in cold blood the men, women, and male children, and carrying the female children into captivity—threatened with invasion by an increasing border population rapidly collecting in Arizona, whose war-cry will be "Crab and Cavorca"—in common humanity it would seem that our government is morally and politically bound to grant them protection.

protection.

should they fall to do so at once, there is little doubt that before six months have passed the speciacic with be presented to the world of a weak, defenceless people, who have asked protection of our government, overrun, and it may be put to the sword, by lawless bands of adventigation. tt may be put to the sword, by lawless bands of adven-turers, who will enter the State, invited only by its weakness and its wealth. This result is looked up n as a matter of certainty by those who know the feelings of the people in Arizona and California in reference to the fate of Crabb, whose high moral worth, unstained po-litical and private reputation, and great personal pop-ularity, still keeps his memory secred in the hearts of all who know him.

The Oregon Indian wars are long since over; and I am

four themsand United States soldiers ready for active service. One thousand men, under the sanction of the United States government, can enter and garrison the country without a struggle; but at least twenty five hundred will be needed to overnwe the scattered tribes of Indians and afford protection to innocent Mexican as well as American citizens. And here let me pay a deserved tribute to the character and disposition of the much abused people of Sonora. I presume no one entertains the idea that Mexicans are naturally friendly to Americans in a political point of view. In every instance it can, I think, be shown that their friendship may be traced to interest or necessity, and it is always the party not in power who are favorably disposed. Hence, we see that in the contest now being vaged for the supremacy in Mexico, the constitutional party, so called, are expected to favor American interests: whereas, in Sonora and the adjoining American interests: whereas, in Sonora and the adjoining States, the conservative party a.e. as a general thing States, the conservative party a.e. as a general thing those who favor annexation. Nevertheless it is universally acknowledged that the people of Sonora, as individuals, both rich and poor, have invariably shown them selves hospitable, kind, and even friendly to all respectable Americans, whom they did not regard as fill-busters. AN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF SONORA

THE LATE ADVISORY BOARD OF AGRICU

The following letter from the Secretary of the Inte answer to a resolution of the House of Represent tives calling for information touching the objects, &c , of the Advisory Board of Agriculture of the Patent Office as referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, an rdered to be printed on the 18th ult:

ordered to be printed on the 18th ult:

UNITED STATES PARENT OFFICE,
January 14, 1859.

Siz: In answer to the resolution offered by Hon. Mr.
Jones, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of
the United States of the 7th instant, asking "by what
anthority, and under what law, if any, the Advisory
Reard of Agriculture of the Patent Office has been assembled in this city; how the delegates or members were
apportioned, and by whom appointed; the business,
purposes, and objects of the board; the manner and
imode of compensating the delegates; the name of and
amount paid to each, and the fund or appropriation cut
of which the same is to be paid," and which you referred
to me, I have the honor to submit the following:

1. The nathority and law for calling together said
board was vested in this bureau by act of Congress of the
12th of June last, "for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural
economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds."

2. The delegates or members were appointed by the
Commissioner of Patents, conformably to the duties assigned him by the Department of the Interior.

3. The business, purposes, and objects of this board are
briefly stated in the following paragraph from the letter of
invitation:

"As one of the means of devising a more expeditions."

briefly stated in the following paragraph from the letter of invitation:

"As one of the means of devising a more expeditious and effectual mode of collecting agricultural statistics for its annual report, this office, with the approval of the flow. Secretary of the Interior, has resolved upon inviting from different sections of the Union, one or more intelligent agriculturists, skilled in various branches of raral industry, to convene at an appropriate room in the Patent Office building, on Monday, the 3d of January next, at 10 o clock a. m., with the view of imparting a knowledge of such facts in practical husbandry as may have come under their observation and experience, and to suggest means by which our crops may be increased, improved in quality, or made more profitable to the producer." ucer."

4. The manner and mode of compensating each del

4. The manner and mode of compensating each delegate was at the rate of five centa a mile by the shortest mail route, as designated the Post Office Department from his home to Washington city and back, with the additional sum of twenty five dollars for his expense, which has been paid by this office from the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars made by the present Congress, under the act of the 12th of June, referred to above. ove. 5. The names of the delegates who have received con

pensation and the amount paid to each are as follow making in the aggregate one thousand eight hundred an eighty three dollars: eighty-three dollars:

Connecticut.—Edward A. Phelps, North Colebrook... \$61

Rilinois.—Dr. J. A. Kennicott, West Northfield... 113

Indiana.—Hon. D. P. Holloway, Richmond... 91

Jour.—Hon. Legrand Byington, Jowa City.... 135

Maine. - Dr. E. Holmes, Winth B. V. French, Boston
Mirryland. W. W. W. Bowle, Governor's Bridge.
Missouri. J. W. Barrett, St. Louis
Missouri. D. A. Wright, Belle Plaine
New Hampshire.—Levi Bartlett, Warner
New Jersey.—P. J. Mahan, Kaigher's Point, South

Camden

New York.—Colonel Charles Morrell, Ludlowville.

ington
Tennessee. Major John Mee, Meesville
Vermont.—Frederick Holbrook, Brattleboro
Wie onein.—Gustavus de Neven, Fond du Lac...
Nebraska Territory.—William Young Brown, Omaha

In addition to the above the following-named gentlemen were in attendance, who had been invited as delegates from various States and Territories:

J. M. Carpenter, of Arkanses: Sylvester Mowry and J.

J. Mucarty, of Arizona; Andrew W. McKee and S. W.

Higgins, of California; ex-Governor H. Ross and Docto Higgins, of California; ex-Governor H. Ross and Doctor James M. Thompson, of Delaware; W. W. Kingsbury, of Dacetah; Doctor L. S. Pennington, of Hilmois; Colone Pitchlyn, of Indiana Territory; Ellphalet Case, of Indiana; Hon. M. J. Parrott, Coloned A. J. Beaca, and Robert S. Stevens, of Kansas; Charles B. Calvert, Clement Hill, John Merryman, John Contee, Tench Tilghman, H. T. Condict, Thomas G. Clemann, Joel Blew, and W. H. Purnell, of Maryland; Charles T. Jackson, George W. Atwater, Thomas J. Field, and B. P. Poore, of Massachusetts; Hon. De Witt C. Leach and H. L. Stevens, of Michigan; A. J. Edgerton, John Hagaty, Hon. W. W. Phelps, and J. J. Noah, of Minnesota; D. P. Rankin and J. M. Clarke, of Nebraska; Hon. M. A. Otero, of New Mexico; James M. Crane, of Nevada; John Bowman and Amos Brown, of New York; H. K. Burgwyn, of Noth Carolina; Delazyn Smith, of Oregon; W. P. Shattack and J. C. G. Kennedy, of Eennsylvanja; Hon. J. H. Hammond and James G. Holmes, of South Carolina; J. M. Williamson, of Tennessee; W. T. Mcckling and Maja Holman, of Texas; Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, loseph Tolay, Lewis Bayley, S. S. Bradford, and Milbu Garrett, of Virginia; Daniel S. Curtiss, of Wicconsin, W. W. Corcoran, Professor Joseph Henry, Joshua Pietee, Jonathnan Seaver, Charles G. Page, E. Kingman, E. Harte, W. D. Wallach, T. T. Mann, and A. H. Palmer, of the District of Columbia.

It may be stated that it was not at first contemplated.

of the District of Columbia.

It may be stated that it was not at first contemplated by this office to call together so large a number of persons as appear upon the above named lists, nor was it in any manner intended to create a public or private organ ized board of any kind, but sir prominent agriculturists from each of the States and Territories within a limited range, paying only those, if demanded, a sufficient sum to cover their travelling ex-penses for the objects stated in the preceding paragraph but, owing to numerous solicitations from members of Congress and others, the courtesy of an invitation was extended to other continuous on the express condition extended to other gentlemen on the express cond that they should receive no compensation for their

vices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, Commissioner Hon, Jacon Thompson, Secretary of the Interior

TREMERIPHIC.—Mr. F. O. J. Smith has consumnated arrangements for the sale of all his telegraph interests to the American and the Magnetic Telegraph Companies for the sum of about three hundred thousand dollars, which includes Mr. Smith a two-thirds ownership of the New York and Boston Union line, the Boston and Portlard line, and various claims against western and southern the companies, alleged to be worth one or two hundred thousand dellars. The rumor is also current that the negotiations between the American and Magneth 70 tegraph Companies, looking to a speedy consolidation of interests between Nova Scotia and New Orleans, have been brought to a mutually satisfactory termination.

The statistics of the Methodist Ecimpal Church North (of the Sabbath across) are quite encouraging to the membership. The number of schools in the connecticut in 1834—being an increase of 605; officers and teachers 181,344—an increase of 10,323; number of scholar 195,302—an increase of 56,182; number of convertion, 32,310—an increase of 17,646.